

An act, in addition to an act entitled, "an act directing the mode of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States." It is hereby enacted, as follows: The Clerk of the House of Representatives is hereby required and directed to provide a box for receiving the ballots of the voters for the electors of President and Vice President of the United States, hereinafter specified, at the court house in Montpelier, on the second Tuesday of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and shall open the same to receive the said ballots at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and close the same at three o'clock afternoon.

Sec. 2. The said clerk shall at the time and place aforesaid, receive the ballots of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of civil and military affairs, state treasurer, secretary of state, auditor of accounts against the state, librarian, reporters of the two houses, and of the several officers of the two houses, who are legal voters for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and shall take a list of the voters who shall give in their ballots; and at the expiration of the time of balloting as aforesaid, shall sort and count the ballots so received, and make a certificate thereof, certifying the number of votes given for each candidate, a record of which he shall cause to be made in the office of the secretary of state, which certificate, signed and sealed up by the said clerk, he shall deliver to the county clerk for the county of Washington, within two days after the said second Tuesday of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and the several county clerks shall receive, sort and count the votes so taken and certified as aforesaid, in the same manner provided by the act to which this is an addition.

Sec. 3. The provisions of the act to which this is an addition, shall, in all respects, be so far observed as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Provided also, That this act shall be in force from the passing of the same.

Approved, Nov. 5, 1836.

An Act, in addition to an act entitled "The State into Districts for the electing of Representatives to the Congress of the United States, and directing the mode of their election, passed November 8, 1832." It is hereby enacted, That the secretary of the Senate is hereby required and directed to provide a box for receiving the ballots of the voters for the Representative to Congress in the third Congressional district, hereinafter specified, at the court house in Montpelier, on the second Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and shall open the same to receive the said ballots at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day and close the same at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Sec. 2. That the said secretary shall at the time and place aforesaid receive the ballots of the auditor of accounts, members of the Senate and House of Representatives who are legal voters in the third Congressional district, and such of the secretaries and officers of both houses as are legal voters as aforesaid, and shall take a list of the voters who shall give in their ballots, and at the expiration of the time for balloting as aforesaid, shall sort and count the ballots so received, and make a certificate thereof, certifying the number of votes given for each candidate, a record of which he shall cause to be made in the secretary of state's office, which certificate, signed and sealed up by the said secretary of the Senate, he shall deliver to the county clerk for the county of Orange, within four days after the said second Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and the said county clerk shall receive, sort and count the votes so taken and certified as aforesaid, in the same manner provided by the act to which this is an addition.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of the act to which this is an addition shall, in all respects be so far observed, as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Provided also, That this act shall be in force from and after the passing of the same.

Approved, November 7, 1836.

An Act, directing the mode of electing Senators to represent this State in the Congress of the United States. It is hereby enacted That the Senators to represent this state in the Congress of the United States shall be elected in the following manner:—The Senate and House of Representatives, in their respective houses, at a time mutually agreed upon for that purpose, shall each ballot for the number of senators to be elected; and the names or names of the person or persons, so balloted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes in each house respectively, shall be entered upon the journal of each house by the clerk or secretary thereof. Immediately after which both houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each house shall be read by the clerk or secretary thereof; and if the same person or persons shall have received a majority of all the votes in each house, such person or persons shall be declared duly elected senators or senators, to represent this state in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person or persons, shall not have received a majority of all the votes in each house, the joint assembly shall then proceed, by ballot, to elect a person or persons for the purpose aforesaid; and the person or persons having a majority of all the votes of said joint assembly, shall be declared duly elected as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Governor, or, in his absence, the Lieutenant Governor, to certify under the seal of the state, to the President of the Senate of the United States the person or persons elected, to have been elected agreeably to law, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 3. That an act entitled "an act directing the mode of electing senators to represent this State in the Congress of the United States," passed November fourth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be and the same is, hereby repealed.

Provided, That this act take effect immediately after the passing of the same.

Approved, October 18, 1836.

An Act relating to Bank Commissioners. It is hereby enacted, That it shall be the duty of the auditor of accounts,

hereafter, to audit the accounts of the bank commissioners of the state of Vermont, and draw orders on the treasurer of this state for such sum or sums as he shall find justly due; which sum or sums the treasurer is hereby directed to pay out of the Bank Safety Fund.

Sec. 2. That this bill shall take effect immediately after it shall have received the signature of the Governor.

Approved, Nov. 3, 1836.

An Act, appropriating the sum therein mentioned for making certain surveys. It is hereby enacted, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated a sum, not exceeding three thousand dollars, for the purpose of making a preliminary survey of the route from the south to the north line of the state, through the valleys of the Connecticut and Passumpsic rivers, with reference to the construction of a rail road thereon.

Sec. 2. That there be, and hereby is, constituted a board of commissioners, consisting of two persons, to be appointed by the Governor of the state, whose duty it shall be to employ a competent engineer or engineers for making the aforesaid survey, and to superintend the expenditure of the money herein before appropriated.

Sec. 3. That the treasurer of this state be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the aforesaid commissioners, out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as they shall from time to time order, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum herein before named.

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted, That no part of the sum designated shall be expended for such survey, until satisfactory pledges shall have been given to the commissioners of such route, that any further sum which may be found necessary for completing said survey shall be otherwise raised, and paid at the disposal of said commissioners.

Approved, November 17, 1836.

An Act, providing for printing the journals of the Senate. It is hereby enacted, as follows: The Secretary of the Senate shall cause the journal of the present session to be printed.

Sec. 2. The copies thereof shall be distributed in the same manner as is provided for distributing the journals of the House of Representatives, with the addition of one copy to the president and each member of the Senate, who shall also be entitled to a copy of the journal of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 3. After the present session the contract for printing the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be made by the clerk of the House of Representatives, in the manner prescribed in the act entitled "an act in addition to an act providing for the state printing," passed November the tenth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and the secretary of the senate shall furnish the journal of the senate for publication annually, agreeably to such contract.

Approved, November 1, 1836.

An Act, relating to the duties of Bank Committee or Bank Inspectors. It is hereby enacted, That the duties and services of Bank Committee shall be confined and limited to such banks only as are not, by their charters, subject to the visitation and examination of the board of Bank Commissioners, appointed under the provision of the safety fund act; any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

An Act, in addition to an act entitled "an act relating to the appointment, and duties of Inspectors of Hops, in and for the State of Vermont." It is hereby enacted, That one inspector of hops be annually appointed, in and for each county in this state, within each town, when the county convention of such county may deem it necessary.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from the passage thereof.

Approved, Nov. 10, 1836.

An Act to locate the County buildings in the County of Franklin. It is hereby enacted, That Charles Linsley, Daniel Kellogg and Lyman Fitch be, and hereby are, appointed a committee, whose duty it shall be to visit the county of Franklin, and make examination for the purpose of ascertaining the proper place for the permanent site of said county, and make report to the next session of the Legislature, giving their opinion where the site, or place, for the county buildings in said county ought to be fixed, taking into consideration the accommodation of the several towns in said county and the claims of the present location of said county buildings.

Sec. 2. That the expense of said committee shall be defrayed by a tax upon said county of Franklin.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

An Act, annexing part of the town of Highgate to the town of Swanton. It is hereby enacted, That so much of the westerly part of the town of Highgate in the county of Franklin, as lies westerly of the Missique river, below Swanton Falls, be, and the same is, hereby annexed to the town of Swanton in said county, for all purposes, the same as though said tract of land had been enclosed in the original chartered limits of said town of Swanton.

Provided nevertheless, That this act shall not extend to deprive the town of Highgate from collecting, and appropriating to their own use one-half of the rents arising from school lands in that part of said town, in the same manner as though this act had not been passed.

Approved, Nov. 3, 1836.

An Act, in addition to, and alteration of an act passed Nov. 4, 1835, entitled "an act relating to an act therein mentioned and providing for advertisements relating to land taxes, and repealing all former laws relating thereto." It is hereby enacted, That all advertisements and notices by law now required to be published, relating to land taxes, which by said act, passed November fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, are directed to be published in the Vermont Patriot and State Gazette, printed at Montpelier, or any other paper published in this state, shall hereafter be published in said Patriot, and also in the Vermont Watchman and Gazette printed at Montpelier, or in case either of said papers should cease to be published, such notices or advertisements shall be published in any other paper printed at said Montpelier and in case both said papers should cease to be published, in any two papers published at Montpelier, in lieu thereof.

Sec. 2. That all former laws relating to the advertisements and notices of land taxes be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Provided, That this act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 17, 1836.

An Act, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow the sum therein mentioned. It is hereby enacted, That the treasurer of this state be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars in the whole, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of government, and appropriations that are, and hereafter may be, made.

Approved, November 15, 1836.

An Act, making appropriations for the support of government. It is hereby enacted, That a sum not exceeding forty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the debt of the Lieutenant Governor, the Senate, and the contingent expenses thereof, and for the debt of the House of Representatives and the contingent expenses thereof, including the debt of the accounts, and such salaries as are provided by law, and such sums as are directed by special acts of the Legislature to be paid from the treasury.

Sec. 2. That a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying such demands against the state as may be allowed by the auditor of accounts, and such orders as may be drawn by the supreme and county courts.

Approved, November 15, 1836.

An Act, assessing a tax for the support of Government. It is hereby enacted, That there be, and hereby is, assessed a tax of three cents on the dollar on the list of the poll and rateable estate of the inhabitants of this state, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; to be paid into the treasury of this state by the first day of June next, in money, certificates or notes issued by the treasurer of the state, orders drawn by the auditor of accounts, or orders drawn by or under the direction of the supreme or county courts.

Approved, November 15, 1836.

An Act, authorizing the Governor to distribute pieces of Ordinance. It is hereby enacted, That the Governor of this state be, and he is hereby is, authorized to procure the printing, and to make such distribution of the pieces of ordinance belonging to this state, as he may from time to time think expedient.

Provided, That no regiment shall receive more than one field piece.

Approved, November 17, 1836.

An Act authorizing the Surveyor General to survey and settle the line between the Counties of Washington and Bennington. It is hereby enacted, That the Surveyor General of this state is hereby authorized and required to survey and establish the county line between the counties of Bennington and Washington in this state, and make return thereof to the clerk of the county court of the county of Bennington, together with a bill of his expenses and services in surveying the county line as aforesaid, within one year from the passing of this act; which said expenses shall be paid out of the treasury of the county of Bennington, and the other half out of the treasury of the county of Washington.

Approved, November 17, 1836.

RESOLUTIONS. Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That neither Congress nor the State Governments have any constitutional right to abridge the free expression of opinions, or the transmission of them through the public mail.

Resolved, That Congress do possess the power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Executives of each of the states, and each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

November 16, 1836.

Resolved, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That William Henry, of Rockingham, Allen Wardner, of Windsor, and Chester Baxter, of Sharon, be and they are, appointed a committee to make a full investigation of all the concerns of the Vermont state prison, including the debts due to and owing by said prison—the accounts, property and police of said prison, with all other matters and things connected with said prison, with power in said committee to send for persons and papers, and make a particular report on all the subjects by them investigated, to the Governor of this state, and said committee are also directed to order the sale of such portion of the property of said prison as they shall deem most for the interest of the state, at such time and in such manner as they may direct.

Resolved, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to solicit the Executive authorities of the several states, an exchange of reports of the judicial decisions of their respective states for those of this state, and that the Governor of this state is hereby authorized to make such exchange.

Resolved, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the treasurer of the state be, and he is hereby is, authorized to arrange and file, or cause to be arranged, filed and put in order, the old papers received from the former treasurer; and that the auditor be directed to audit and allow the account for the same.

Resolved, the Senate concurring herein, That Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, Jonas Clark, and Thomas Reed, Jr. be authorized and appointed to examine the accounts of Hon. Lebbeus Egerton as superintendent for building the state house, and report to this house the items of his account, and the sum claimed by him, and their opinion of what portion of the same ought to be allowed.

The deepest mine in Great Britain is that at Monkwearmouth, 1534 feet below the surface. Professor Phillips, of York, who descended into it, ascertained that the temperature increased in proportion to the depth, confirming the prevailing theory that the centre of the earth is a mass of liquid fire.

FROM WASHINGTON. MONDAY, DEC. 19. Congress. In the Senate, the credentials of James Buchanan, re-elected Senator from Pennsylvania, were presented. Mr. Clay introduced his land bill, to take effect from the last day of 1836 and continue till the last day of 1841. On motion of Mr. Ruggles, a committee was raised to consider what measures are made necessary by the burning of the patent office, &c. and the Vice President appointed Messrs. Ruggles, Prentiss, Strange, Porter and Bayard the committee. Mr. Benton held forth several hours against Mr. Ewing's resolution to rescind the Treasury order. In the House, the discussion of Mr. Adams' motion to refer the coal memorial was renewed—the motion negatived 124 to 63; and the memorial referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20. In the Senate, petitions were presented by Messrs. Tomlinson, Prentiss, Robbins and others. Mr. Webster introduced resolutions calling for a statement of the state of deposits banks, &c. Mr. Crittenden of Ky. replied to Mr. Benton, on the treasury order. Nothing of importance done in the House.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21. In the Senate a message was received from the President, recommending a fire proof building and other provisions for the Post Office Department—referred. Mr. Calhoun introduced a bill extending the provisions of the deposit (or distribution) bill of the last session to the surplus remaining on the 1st Jan. 1837, reserving five millions, discussed by Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Walker, Rives and Buchanan, and referred to the committee of finance—ayes 22, noes 22—the Vice President giving the casting vote in the affirmative; the whole of the opposition in the negative, and the whole of the administration senators in the affirmative, save Benton, Morris and Tipton. It is known that the committee of Finance is hostile to the bill. Mr. Webster addressed the Senate on Mr. Ewing's resolution. In the House, Mr. W. B. Sheppard of N. C. presented a petition praying the continuance of the principle of the deposit bill—that is, of distributing the surplus revenue among the states; referred to committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Lane of Ia. spoke an hour against Mr. Wade's resolution.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22. In the Senate, a long message was received from the President concerning Texas; he recommended non-interference. Mr. Swift introduced a bill to provide for the moral and religious instruction of the army—also a bill to incorporate Washington manual labor and orphan school. Mr. Webster concluded in favor of Mr. Ewing's resolution, and Mr. Niles replied. Nothing of interest in the House. Adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY DEC. 24, 1836. On Monday, Mr. Calhoun introduced a bill into the Senate to deposit among the several states the money that shall be in the Treasury on the first day of Jan. 1837, reserving 2 millions, in the manner and on the terms and conditions provided in the act, passed last June, to regulate the deposits of the public money. On introducing the bill, Mr. Calhoun made some remarks in regard to the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury in his estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the Government, showing errors in the Secretary's calculations of many millions of dollars. He said, how these errors arose, whether from negligence or intention, or whether they were made purposely to subvert certain political views, it was not for him to say. We might search the fiscal records of all civilized nations, and would not find in the compass history errors so monstrous. He stated this with feelings of ill will towards the Secretary, but with emotions of shame and mortification for the honor of the country.

In the course of his remarks he alluded to the famous compromise bill of 1832, which he did not wish to disturb but to preserve inviolate in all its provisions, and for this reason and to give the benefit of the money to the people rather than to the deposit banks, and to keep it out of the hands of Government speculators, he introduced the present bill.

Mr. Clay followed Mr. Calhoun in a brief, but happy and eloquent speech. He alluded to the land bill and the compromise act, and said its fate (the fate of the compromise act) was in the hands of a majority of the Senate, as now constituted, and a majority of the House. If they choose to repeal it, or to make any material alteration in the measure of protection secured by that act, he could only deeply regret the reopening of wounds which had been so happily healed. For himself, he could cooperate in no such measure, but should steadily oppose any material change of the provisions of this act.

He was followed by Mr. Walker, Rives and Buchanan, to whom, severally, Mr. Calhoun replied. The discussion arose upon a motion of Mr. Walker to refer the bill to the committee on Finance, (a majority of which is known to be hostile to the provisions of the bill) which motion was carried by the casting vote of the Vice President, yeas 22, noes 22.

By this vote Mr. Van Buren has given another proof of his hostility to a distribution of the surplus revenue among the people. He wants it himself to enable him to strengthen his party and his own power, and thereby make more sure the objects of his inordinate ambition.

Yesterday Mr. Webster closed his speech on the resolution offered by Mr. Ewing of Ohio to rescind the Treasury order of July last.

CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.—There was an attempt at insurrection at Strasburg, on the 30th of October, which at first looked serious, but was soon put down. The officers of some regiments stationed there the actors in the plot, but the soldiers refused to join them, and even assisted in their arrest. Prince Louis Bonaparte—son, we believe, of Lucien—was the principal mover in the attempt. He was deposed by representations made to him, to the effect that France was weary of her king, and that the name of Bonaparte would ensure for its owner a triumphant march upon the capital, and immediate proclamation as emperor. He was arrested, with almost all the hot headed young

men who were enlisted in his foolish scheme. Several other persons had been arrested at Paris and other places, suspected of participation in the plot. It was known to the government, several months before the explosion.

POVERTY. We little dream in this country of the reverses which attend some of the titled personages of Europe. An inquiry was lately held in England on the body of a baronet who died for want of proper food in a miserable lodging. He had been ruined by a lawsuit. Amongst some debtors proclaimed outlaws at a sheriff's court were Lord Vin. Paget, Sir John de Beauvoir, and Long Wellesley, the brother of Wellington. The unfortunate Col. Gustafsen, the ex King of Sweden, the lineal descendant of the Great Gustavus, is wandering about Europe often an outside passenger on a stage coach, because he is too poor to pay for a more comfortable seat. Compared with such instances of fallen rank, how enviable is the condition of our republican farmers and mechanics, whose industry secures them from the possibility of want. As the population of the world increases, all aristocracy save that of money will decrease.

[Albany Daily Advertiser.]

INTERESTING SURGICAL CASE.—A young man from Missouri 21 years of age, blind from his birth, came to this city a few weeks since, to submit to a surgical operation. Two weeks after it was performed, he presented himself to the medical class in the amphitheatre, where he was enabled to distinguish the features of those who had recently attended him. Nothing satisfactory could be extracted from him on the subject of the difference between those of vision received, formerly through the sense of touch, and those recently received through that of vision. He did not complain of objects being too near the seat of vision, and knew, or could indicate no difference between his ideas of form now, and before "his eyes received their sight." We are not astonished at this, since each sense calls forth its appropriate language; and until the sense of vision is educated, there must be a want of correspondent words by which to make known to others, the nice shades and peculiarities of mental impressions resulting from its incipient use.

He was particularly pleased with the exercise of vision in the streets, looking at houses, and trees, and flowers, and men and women, but expressed himself as delighted in gazing at the beautiful girls for the first time in his life, saying, as he said had the pleasure of "feeling them only before."—Lexington Intel.

ALEXANDER PORTER has resigned his trust as a Senator of the United States from the state of Louisiana for the remainder of his present term, which would have expired on the 3d day of March next.

A WHOLE HOG. We are informed that Lyman Field, Esq. of Jerico, killed a hog a few days since which weighed, when dressed, six hundred and fifty-six lbs. for which Messrs. Tower, Oaks & Dix of Underhill, paid him \$10.56 per hundred—amounting to the snug little sum of \$427. Jerico has a field of fame, beyond all doubt.

Messrs. Charles Russell, Isaac Warner, and R. N. Flack, were on Saturday elected Trustees to receive and manage that portion of the "Surplus" which falls to this town. A very good selection, indeed.

FIRE. The cooper shop, owned and occupied by Mr. C. Severance, was burned to the ground, together with most of its contents, on Friday morning last. There was an insurance upon it of \$100 in the Mutual; but Mr. S. must still be a sufferer to the amount of several hundred dollars, which falls heavily upon him at this inclement season.

The Sentinel has ascertained that a penny paper in Boston considers Mr. Wise no great scratch, after all. Had we been aware of this fact at the time, we might have been more cautious in endorsing his speech. But inasmuch as we accompanied our endorsement with a portion of this "miserable production" itself, it strikes us that we cannot have done our readers much injustice.

Quere—would it not better have comported with truth and fairness had Mr. Stone accompanied his wholesale denunciations of Mr. W. by at least a quotation or two from the obnoxious document? So it seems to us. Let a man give a reason for the faith that is in him.

SEAFARER'S DISASTER.—On Saturday, 19th ult., the steamship Dolphin, Capt. R. St. John, off St. John's bar, (Florida,) stopped to take a pilot on board, and in the act of starting the engine the boiler burst, and killed fifteen persons.

We are now luxuriating in all the glories of winter—with nearly two feet of snow, and cold weather to match. The travelling is at present rather heavy, but a few days will give us fine roads.

CASE OF WHITE.—The Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged, after being locked up three days and three nights. A new trial will be had.

TEXAS.—The President has recently sent a Message to the two Houses of Congress on the subject of the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas, together with extracts from the report of the agent who was sent to that country to ascertain its "political, military and civil condition." After some discussion of the subject of acknowledgment, the Message comes to the following very sensible conclusion:—

"It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognize the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved, beyond civil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the Government instituted by them."

A Bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania to incorporate a literary Institution to be called the "College of Mines." The bill provides for teaching geology, mineralogy, and chemistry; to apply those sciences to the construction of canals and roads, boring for water, and agriculture, mineralogy and chemistry as applicable to analyzing various substances, the theory and practice of mining with reference to the position of mineral beds, and ores, and also practical and theoretical metallurgy, and to the collection of cabinets of foreign and American minerals. This may certainly be considered a very important, as well as a novel proposition in the literary world. No legislative action has yet been had upon the Bill.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, speculating on matters and things at the metropolis, acts down the following as certainties.

It is certain, that Michigan will be admitted to the Union before the second Wednesday of next year; that the Senate and Representatives will, through choice, vote for their device; that the Senate will be divided by a majority of 22; and that the latter will be elected in that office. This is made certain by several considerations, and the first ballot will prove a truth.

It is certain that Benson will push his "Executive Resolutions" to a decision before the 1st of March; and that he will, and does count, a great deal of certainty, upon carrying the day. He cannot be mistaken, this time, in his perceptions.

It is certain that a vigorous attempt will be

made to elect a Senator by the Legislature of Kentucky, on the 15th inst. by a vote of 70 to 54.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The incidents which came out before the Court of Inquiry, at Fredericksburg, are highly honorable to General Scott. His arrangements for the Florida campaign appear to have been in all respects highly judicious. His failure may be entirely attributed to the neglect of the Government, in omitting to forward the necessary supplies and equipments. There has been a combination among the friends of the administration to break down General Scott. He is not a man who suits the temper of the times. He is not a time-server or sycophant, and has too much self respect to seek for favor or advancement by back-stairs influence and Kitchen Cabinet intrigue. It was necessary to make him an example; to teach the officers of the army that they too were the President's officers—and bound to obey his bidding as well in their civil as their military capacity. General Jesup understands this—and has exposed himself to the contempt and derision of every officer and man of honor in the army.

FROM FLORIDA. The army under command of Gen Jesup left Valusia on Monday, the 12th ult., with 10 day's provisions. The march is upon Wahoo Swamp, where it is supposed the hostile Indians, or a part, at least, of them, are determined to make a last and desperate stand. If the information obtained from an Indian prisoner, taken by Gen Jesup, can be relied on, the Wahoo Swamp is Osceola's fortress—his last stronghold—which he, with his men 150 in number, are determined to defend or die in the attempt. The Indian say the fortress is impenetrable, except in two places—one of which will require raft the other can be forded—and both of them are very difficult and dangerous passes. These Osceola intends to defend and he has erected fortifications for their defence. Gen. Jesup proceeds to these two points, where there will probably be hard fighting before the passes are forced. Osceola and his warriors are alone in the Swamp—Philip, Janney and Micahopy, and their men, were there at the battle of the 21st but have retired south. Governor Butler, of South Carolina, has ordered a draft of 600 men from the 7th and 8th brigades of militia, to march immediately for Florida, under Maj Hardee. An order has also been issued in Alabama for a levy of militia for the same object. A detachment of volunteers goes from Mobile, and a company from each of the neighboring counties. Maj Fauntleroy's command of U. S. Dragoons, and Capt Mellen's company U. S. Artillery, under command of Major Panning, will leave Fort Monroe for Florida, in the course of a few days, and probably embark in the steam packet Georgia, from Norfolk.

Mr. Clay was re-elected Senator by the Legislature of Kentucky, on the 15th inst. by a vote of 70 to 54.